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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/540,600	06/24/2005	Tetsuro Takamatsu	TLO-2-PCT/Minori	4249
	7590 05/31/2007 I, OTTINGER, ISRAEI	EXAMINER		
& SCHIFFMILLER, P.C.			WONG, TINA MEI SENG	
489 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10017			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2874	
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			05/31/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/540,600	TAKAMATSU ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Tina M. Wong	2874			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro cause the application to become ABANDON	ON. timely filed m the mailing date of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>02 Ap</u>	oril 2007.				
2a) ☑ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This	This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.				
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
 4) Claim(s) 8-14 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 8 and 10-14 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 9 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or 	vn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
 9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on <u>24 June 2005</u> is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex 	☑ accepted or b)☐ objected t drawing(s) be held in abeyance. S ion is required if the drawing(s) is o	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summa				
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail				

DETAILED ACTION

This Office action is responsive to Applicant's response submitted 02 April 2007.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8 and 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,404,545 to Ishiwata.

In regards to claims 8, 10, 13 and 14, Ishiwata discloses a microscope (Figure 3) comprising a light source (17), an objective lens (2) for focusing an irradiation light beam from the light source into a sample (1), a convergence (3) and collimation (18) lens, a phase varying means (14) arranged between the convergence and collimation lenses for varying the phase of the transmitted might beam in a given area and a rotating disc (13) having a plurality of phase plate segments having different optical characteristics (Figure 4).

But Ishiwata fails to specifically disclose the pair of lenses to be placed on the same axis as when the light source enters the objective lens. However, by placing the pair of lenses on either the same axis or different axes yields the same end result. The light beams passes through both lenses to converge and collimate the light beam. Furthermore, it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art (*In re Japikse*, 86 USPQ 70), therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having

ordinary skill in the art to have placed the pair of lenses on the same or different axes since by either position yields the same end result.

Additionally, Ishiwata fails to specifically disclose stepwise adjusting a depth of an observation plane of the objective lens. However, Ishiwata does disclose a three dimensional image. Furthermore, Ishiwata also discloses adjusting/moving the phase varying means in order to obtain different points of information from the specimen. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art for the adjustment to be at least a stepwise adjustment in depth since (1) the image is a three dimensional illumination and (2) moving the phase varying means, either stepwise or continuously, would meet the limitation of a stepwise movement since a continuous movement is actually multiple very small stepwise movements placed together closely in time.

In regards to claims 11 and 12, Ishiwata shows the phase varying means with a film having different thicknesses (12a & 12b; slits) and therefore different refractive indices so as to affect the different optical characteristics.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 9 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

In regards to claim 9, the prior art fails to disclose or reasonably suggest all of the limitations of the base claim (claim 8), any intervening claims (none) and further teach a scanner arranged between the light source and a pair of lenses, the scanner to include a microlens array disc, a Nipkow disc and a dichroic mirror between the microlens array disc and a Nipkow disc

for transmitting the light beam from the light source while reflecting light returned from the sample.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 02 April 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues the rotating disc (12) of Ishiwata does not have a plurality of phase plate segments but an aperture pattern plate and cannot vary a phase of a transmitting light beam. However, the Examiner disagrees. Ishiwata teaches the rotating disc (12) to be a Nipkow disk, which Applicant discloses in the Specification (Page 9 and Page 12) as an example of a rotating disc. Since Ishiwata and Applicant both teach a Nipkow disk, the Nipkow disk of Ishiwata would also have a plurality of phase plate segments and vary a phase of the transmitting light beam. Further, Applicant states in the "Remarks" section that without varying the phase, a multilayered structure cannot be observed. However, Ishiwata teaches the apparatus to be able to illuminate a three-dimensional specimen, which therefore implies a multilayered structure can be observed.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

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CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tina M. Wong whose telephone number is (571) 272-2352. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rodney Bovernick can be reached on (571) 272-2344. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Tina M Wong
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2874